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- STOCKS, J. L. *Patriotism and the super-state.* Handbooks on international relations, edited by G. L. DICKINSON. (New York: Harcourt, Brace & Howe. 1921. Pp. 121. \$1.)
- VEILLER, L. *A model housing law.* Revised edition. (New York: Russell Sage Foundation. 1920. Pp. 430.)
- Executive and technical women in industry. Survey of factories, 1919-1920.* (New York: Y. W. C. A. 1920. Pp. 19.)
- Health letters.* Framingham monograph no. 8. (Framingham, Mass.: Community Health Station. 1921. Pp. 84.)
- Housing companies.* (Washington: Civic Development Dept., U. S. Chamber of Commerce. 1921.)
- Proceedings of the international conference of women physicians.* (New York: The Woman's Press. 1921. \$3 a set; 75c a volume.)
The report is published in six volumes: I, General problems of health (pp. 287); II, Industrial health (pp. 144); III, The health of the child (pp. 164); IV, Moral codes and personality (pp. 166); V, Adaptation of the individual to life (pp. 206); VI, Conservation of health of women in marriage (pp. 183).
- Second annual report of the director of the Women's Bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.* (Washington: Supt. Docs. 1920. Pp. 12.)
- Sixth annual report of the City Planning Board for the year ending January 31, 1920.* (Boston: City Hall. 1921. Pp. 52.)
- The social task of the church as set forth by the Lambeth conference of 1920.* (New York: Dept. Christian Social Service, 281 Fourth Ave. 1921. Pp. 28.)
- A syllabus in industrial relations.* (Bloomington, Ind.: Indiana Univ. 1921. Pp. 16.)
- Toledo children who leave school for work.* (Toledo, Ohio: Consumers' League. 1921. Pp. 31.)
- United States Steel Corporation.* (New York: Bureau of Safety, Sanitation and Welfare. 1921.)

Insurance and Pensions

Public Health and Insurance. By SIR ARTHUR NEWSHOLME. (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 1920. Pp. xiv, 270. \$2.50.)

The lectures compiled in this book were delivered by Dr. Newsholme in the United States during the academic year of 1919 and 1920. They deal primarily with the development of public health work in England and include a discussion of legislation, health insurance, and the increasing socialization of medical practice. Special consideration is given to the problems of tuberculosis and child welfare. There is no more repetition than is to be expected in a compilation of addresses given at different places upon various aspects of the same broad subject. The language for the most part is clear, the style is pleasing,

and the book is so richly supplied with historical and statistical facts that the interest is well sustained throughout.

Beginning with the period following the work of Smith, Malthus, and Mill, when a policy of non-interference was adopted by the government, Dr. Newsholme traces the reaction which began with the legislation of 1802 to improve the conditions of pauper children in textile factories and shows how the subsequent factory acts together with more recent legislation, reorganizing and establishing public health authorities and creating sickness insurance for industrial workers, have set up an elaborate health system for the country. Statistical comparison of the death rates between 1870 and 1880 with the rates from 1910 to 1912 show the elimination of typhus fever, the reduction of typhoid fever and other diseases, and in general indicate that improvements in sanitation, hygiene, and medicine have saved four million lives in the thirty-two years between 1881 and 1912, and that the expectation of life was prolonged by a little more than ten years.

The author holds that it has been a fundamental error to maintain an organization for medical relief under the central poor law distinct and apart from the health authorities. At the present time, 98 per cent of the total population relieved under the poor law are sick, infirm, aged, or children, and it is maintained that one central medical service which would include all three activities would be more effective than are the poor law authorities, the school health authorities, and the public health authorities acting separately. It would certainly be an advantage to have the medical services for the poor administered with a view to prevention rather than for the mere alleviation of suffering.

There are some criticisms of the National Health Insurance act passed in 1911 which created still another medical service providing ordinary medical treatment for that third of the population who are industrially employed and receive less than a certain sum per week, the insured paying a sum which is less than one half the estimated cost of benefits received. The services of medical specialists are not available, the combined financial and medical aids are distributed irrespective of the needs of the family, money instead of assistance is given in cases of maternity benefit, and there is an inevitable tendency for the individual to secure as much as possible from the government in cases of slight sickness or trivial disability.

One must agree with the author that we shall never have ideal and effective public health until every medical practitioner practices preventive medicine as well as curative medicine, and becomes the health adviser of the families under his care. It is undoubtedly true that in any country one of the greatest possible improvements in public health

would result from the expansion of the disease prevention services of the medical profession. It must be recognized, however, that in general the type of man who is attracted to medicine is by nature more interested in curative processes; and the practice of preventive medicine must for some time be restricted to a few far-seeing physicians. It will develop slowly as the public comes to demand health information from the profession.

Dr. Newsholme asserts that the socialization of medicine in Great Britain is progressing inevitably, rapidly, and beneficially. By socialization he means making such provisions that every member of the community, regardless of his financial condition, may have available all of the medical services which may be needed, and it is held that the further control of medical practice by the state is as natural as the expansion of other community services in sanitation and education. It should be recalled that he is speaking of English and not American conditions and that in this country we are not as favorably inclined to the expansion of state medical control. Although we have followed England in our sanitary development in many particulars, our American public health has developed more under private initiative and less under state organizations; and consequently it is to be expected that this country will move more slowly toward the socialization of medicine.

The history of these important matters in Great Britain as presented by a man who has had twenty years of experience in health administration for the central government and who is able to discuss the problems with the sound judgment and prophetic vision which Dr. Newsholme brings to the task, could not fail to be both instructive and stimulating.

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NEW BOOKS

- FINNEY, H. A. *Introduction to actuarial science.* (New York: Am. Inst. of Accountants, 135 Cedar St. Pp. 101. \$1.50.)
- HARPER, S. A. *The law of workmen's compensation; the workmen's compensation act with discussion and annotations, tables, and forms.* Second edition. (Chicago: Callaghan & Co. 1920. Pp. xx, 697.)
- HÜPEDEN, T. *Zur Arbeitslosenversicherung.* (Leipzig: F. Meiner. 1921. Pp. 45.)
- KAUFMANN, P. *Wiederaufbau und Sozialversicherung.* (Berlin: G. Stilke. 1920.)
- KISCH, W. *Privatversicherungsrechtes.* (Munich: Schweitzer. 1920. Pp. 35.)
- NELSON, T. P. *Health and accident insurance policies under the standard provisions law.* (Madison, Wis.: Blied Prtg. Co. 1920. Pp. 105.)
- WHITE, N. G., editor. *Ohio manual of compensation law containing Ohio*